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**SUBJECT** Pancevo Sheet Glass Factory

**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**  
**INFORMATION REPORT**

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1. The Pancevo sheet glass factory (Fabrika Ravnog Stakla Pancevo), only factory of its kind in Yugoslavia, lies 16 kilometers east of Belgrade, two kilometers northeast of the Danube, 1,500 meters east of the center of Pancevo, and two kilometers southwest of the Pancevo suburban railroad station, beside Vojilovica station. Just southeast of the factory installation is the "Utva" plant, now operated by the Yugoslav Army for repair and testing of old aircraft engines. East of the Pancevo glass factory and "Utva" plant is a military training field now used by the Yugoslav Army for combined operations with the Air Force. The Pancevo glass factory is guarded by a factory militia unit of 10 men.
2. This factory was originally built in 1928 by a group of Belgrade financiers, [REDACTED] This site is 50X1-HUM not satisfactory for a glass factory, but it was selected because this area was given to the original owners by the Pancevo municipal administration. The Pancevo factory now manufactures two to six millimeter window glass in sheets 28 to 74 millimeters wide and 160 millimeters long. Two and three millimeter sheet glass is packed in 40 square meter boxes whereas special packing cases have to be made for 4 to 6 millimeter glass. In addition four to eight millimeter cast ornamented and wire grated glass is manufactured in various dimensions. Factory output exclusive of scrapped products averages about 8,000,000 square meters of window glass and about 3,000,000 square meters of cast and wire grated glass per year. About 30 percent of the total amount of glass produced annually is scrapped. 50X1-HUM
3. Before the Tito-Cominform break, 50 percent of the finished products was exported to the Soviet Union and the remainder allocated to the domestic market. Now the percentage allocated for export is shipped to the Middle East, [REDACTED] Seventy percent of the glass allocated to the domestic market is sold at fixed prices (vezane cene), and the remainder is turned over to town cooperatives and public works departments of various Yugoslav republics. Domestic products are shipped by rail, but export products are transported by air.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 2 -

4. Only standard gauge railroads lead to the Pancevo glass factory, and consequently a considerable amount of supplies are shipped to the factory via the Danube and Sava Rivers, a method of shipment which although inexpensive is inconvenient because of the necessary transfer from a river port to the factory. The Pancevo factory obtains quartz sand from Rogotina about 400 kilometers distant and various towns in the vicinity of Skoplje; coal from Trbovlje, 500 kilometers away; soda from Lukavac, 300 kilometers away; calcium carbonate from Jelendol near Cacak; and wood from Slovenia and Bosnia. An average of 10 wagon loads of washed quartz sand, two loads of soda, one load of calcium carbonate and 7 loads of coal are consumed daily.
5. A total of 1,200 laborers and 48 office workers are employed at the Pancevo factory. Employees assigned to work at the furnaces or certain machines work in three shifts. The average monthly wage of a skilled worker is 4,000 dinars; semi-skilled workers, 30000 dinars; non-skilled workers, 2,500 dinars; and factory officials receive a salary of about 3,000 dinars per month. Housing conditions are unsatisfactory and most of the workers reside in nearby villages. Plans are being made to build new workers homes at some time in the future. The
6. The present director, Franjo NIGRENI, a Communist and veteran factory employee, is paid 7,000 dinars per month. Despite his popularity with factory personnel, local Communists have tried to remove him on a number of different occasions. Other officials include Vojislav RADANOVIC, non-Communist industrial engineer; Milan PAVLOVIC, Communist commercial director; Mirjan GRUJIC, planning director and member of the Communist Party since December 1948; Gruja DJOKIC, Communist personnel clerk; and Kosta POTKONJAK, non-Communist in charge of factory supplies.

Map Identification:

1. Smelting hall, 40 m x 80 m, one of the oldest reinforced concrete buildings, with a steel roof covered with "eternite" and steel roof carriers which extend over the entire structure. There are no supports in the interior of the hall, which measures 20 meters in height. Ground floor is used for smelting, has gas pipes leading from the generators. A smelting furnace, 10 m x 40 m, capacity 300 tons, is on the first floor. The furnace is filled with glass frit by automatic devices which are transported from the mixing section by an elevator, which has a capacity of 5 wagon-loads. The furnace is operated on a 24 hour basis for a period of nine consecutive months, then repaired and rebuilt for about three months, depending upon the quality of available chamotte bricks. Repair work on the furnace is usually done during the summer, and workers are sent on leave.
2. Smelting hall, 40 m x 108 m, containing a cutting-section, packing-section and shipping department. This smelting hall is ~~now~~ Federast glass than No. 1. and is used for cast glass and glass with wire grating. Gas chambers are on the ground-floor beneath the furnace which is smaller than that in building No. 1. Melted glass is extracted from this furnace by steel ladles and then inserted in molds.
3. New building, 40 m x 80 m, construction was started in 1947/about one-third of the building was completed by mid-January 1949. This building is identical with No. 1, and it is estimated that factory output will be doubled, when the building is completed. Construction work is being done by the Provincial Construction Company of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina (Pokrajinsko Gradjevinsko Preduzece Autonomne Pokrajine Vojvodine) Pancevo, 58 Starcevacki Put, under supervision of the firm's director, Jefka ANTIC, a Communist, who is assisted by Stevan BOZIC, Communist personnel clerk, and Stevan PATAKI, a non-Communist technical director. Equipment for the building was ordered from Czechoslovakia, but Czechoslovakia has refused delivery, and the orders have been cancelled. "Furke" machines have been ordered from Ski Brod and Zelezniak. The roof is to be of reinforced concrete because of a shortage of steel.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 3 -

50X1-HUM

4. New reinforced concrete building, 30 m x 108 m, completed in September 1948, now manufacturing medical flasks. This building was designed according to blueprints [redacted] and it is divided into three sections, each having two rows of reinforced concrete pillars. It has large windows and a roof covered with "salonite". Machinery and materials for the smelting furnace were imported [redacted]. The furnace was built in September 1948 by the construction firm mentioned above. 50X1-HUM
5. Raw materials warehouse, 40 m x 120 m, an old single-story building with a wooden roof covered with "eternite". Building is divided into three sections supported by metal posts; outside walls are brick, about 75 cm thick and 10 meters high. Warehouse has a capacity of 1,000 wagon-loads of sand. 50X1-HUM
6. An old stone building, 40 m x 50 m, containing a mixing section and a section for storing soda. The building is well lighted, clean, and connected with No. 5 by a gate. Only reliable Communists are employed here, because factory glass mixing techniques are kept strictly secret. In 1947, factory production almost reached a standstill because of the poor grade of frit then used. UDB inspectors charged factory employees with sabotage and Ing. Petar MIJIC, [redacted] Director, was transferred and a new group of Communists assigned to the plant. Frit is now transferred by conveyor belt across bridge (No. 23) to a large container between furnaces No. 1 and No. 2. This container will eventually supply furnace No. 3.
7. Caloric Power Plant, 10 m x 30 m x 5 m, an old single-story stone building with a tile roof. One section contains a boiler house with a single steam boiler, the other an electric generator and various machines. The boiler house has no roof.
8. Locksmith shop, 10 m x 60 m, an old single-story stone building with a tile roof. Building contains storage space for tools and raw materials.
9. Electrical workshop, 9 m x 15 m x 5 m, an old stone building with a tile roof. Building contains storage space for electrical equipment.
10. Garage and repair shop, 12 m x 80 m x 5 m. An old stone building with a tile roof, containing six garages, repair shop, storage space for automobile tools and parts and for surplus chamotte brick stocks.
11. Administration building, 12 m x 40 m x 9 m, an old single-story stone building with a tile roof. Ground-floor contains offices for director, secretaries, commercial director, industrial engineer, personnel clerk, trade department, and other factory departments. First floor contains a laboratory, planning department, building operations office. This building is equipped with central heating and a good plumbing system.
12. An old stone building, w<sup>80</sup>h<sup>max</sup> 100 m, with a wooden roof covered with roofing felt, containing cutting section and main warehouse for finished products. The cutting section is beside the industrial track, and is divided into 18 units, 25 square meters each. This section is 15 meters wide and the walls are about 5 meters high. The remainder of this building is used for storing and crating finished products; it is 80 meters long, divided into six units; and separated from the cutting section by a stone wall.
13. Warehouse for surplus stocks of chamotte bricks and other materials, 30 m x 70 m. An old stone building, which is partitioned into two sections by metal supports carrying roof binders, which are six meters from the floor. Roof is covered with roofing felt.

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- 4 -

50X1-HUM

14. Carpentry shop, 30 m x 70 m, an old building similar to No. 13 but the windows are larger and this building has a ceiling.
15. A new building, 30 m x 300 m, for coal bunker and generators. Construction of this building started in July 1948, and about 30 percent has been completed according to provisions of the Five Year Plan. At present, factory generators are in a shed near building No. 2. This Building is to be completed at the same time as No. 3.
16. Wooden water-cooling apparatus, 6 m x 15 m, used by the boiler house.
17. Brick chimney, 45 meters high, for power plant steam boiler. Chimney is reinforced with iron poles at intervals of three meters.
18. Brick chimney, 50 meters high, for No. 1.
19. Brick chimney, 50 meters high, for No. 2.
20. Brick chimney, 50 meters high, for No. 4.
21. New two story building, 40 m x 70 m, containing a cutting section and shipping warehouse. Top floor is on same level as the floor where glass is cut in No. 1 and No. 3, so that the glass can be transported to this section over bridge, (No. 22). When the new "Furko" machines in building No. 3 are installed with automatic cutting equipment, less than 10 percent will be cut by hand on the top floor of this building. The ground floor is to have a carpentry shop where shipping crates will be prepared, and shipping elevators are to be installed. Construction work on this building, originally scheduled for 1949, has been postponed sine the Tito-Cominform rift.
22. Covered bridges, 50m x 15 m, to be built of reinforced concrete and to be used for transferring glass from the cutting section in No. 21 to No. 1 and No. 3 for shipping.
23. Reinforced concrete covered bridge, 5 m x 15 m, now used to transfer stirred glass first to the collective container.
24. Single-story stone building with a tile roof, 5 m x 10 m, containing gate office, factory militia offices and quarters.
25. Three old single-story stone houses, 10 m x 30 m, containing four apartments each. Houses have tile roofs, are well furnished, and now occupied by factory officials.
25. Vojilovica railroad station, between Pancevo suburb railroad station and Pancevo-Tamis station.
26. New brick chimney, 50 meters high, now being built for No. 15.

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